REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance in view of the following remarks are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-36 are pending, Claims 15-22 having been withdrawn from consideration.

The Examiner rejected claims 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,918,174 to Chennakeshu (Chennakeshu). Applicants respectfully traverse rejection.

Claim 31 recites a method of transmission to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising transmitting a second signal to the mobile transceiver, wherein the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver with a margin substantially higher than that of a transmission of a first signal to the mobile transceiver, wherein message data of the second signal is generated independently of the message data of the first signal. Similarly, claim 32 recites an apparatus for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising means for transmitting a second signal to the mobile transceiver if a first acknowledgement signal is not received, such that the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver at a substantially higher margin than that of transmission of the first signal to the mobile transceiver, wherein message data content of the second signal is generated independently of the message data of the first signal. Correspondingly claim 33 recites an apparatus for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising a transmitter arranged to transmit a second signal to the mobile transceiver when a first acknowledgement signal is not received, such that the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver at substantially higher margin than that of a transmission of a first signal to the mobile transceiver, and message data of the second signal is generated independently of the message data of first signal.

Chennakeshu relates to circuitry, and an associated methodology, for initiating communications with a user terminal, such as a radiotelephone, operable in a radiotelephone communication system. According to Column 4, lines 1-39, because the user terminal may be operating in an environment in which the acknowledgment signal may be significantly attenuated, the margin of the acknowledgment signal is increased by

encoding the acknowledgment signal pursuant to a selected encoding technique. If no acknowledgment signal is detected by a network station, the margin level of paging signals generated by the network station is increased to increase the probability of successful communication of the paging signals to the user terminal. In an aspect of the invention, if reception of the paging signal is not acknowledged within a selected time period, the paging signal is retransmitted at increased power level, thereby increasing the probability of successful communication of the paging signal. Alternatively, the paging signal is re-encoded by an encoding scheme of increased robustness, or the margin of the paging signal is increased in some other manner and then retransmitted.

Applicants submit that it is clear from Column 4, lines 1-39 of Chennakeshu that the retransmitted message is the same signal, but encoded differently. Hence, message data of the second signal is not generated independently of the message data of the first signal, as required by claims 31-33. Therefore, Chennakeshu does not disclose each and every limitation of claims 31-33. Applicants therefore, respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Further, Applicants wish to point out that, according to Figure 2 and the corresponding description in Column 7, lines 4-50, Channakeshu shows that the signal does not contain any message data. Instead, it contains only signaling and error correction data.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-14 and 23-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,884,170 to Valentine (Valentine) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,212,658 to Le Van Suu (Le Van Suu). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-9 and 23 recite a method of transmission to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising transmitting a second signal to the mobile transceiver, wherein the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver with a margin substantially higher than that of a transmission of a first signal to the mobile transceiver, and the message data content of the second signal is shorter than that of the first signal but includes information relating to the first signal. Similarly, claims 10-14 and 24 recite an apparatus for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising means for transmitting a second signal to the mobile transceiver if a first acknowledgment is not

received, such that the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver at a substantially higher margin than that of the transmission of first signal to the mobile transceiver, wherein message data content of the second signal is shorter than that of the first signal but includes information relating to the first signal. Correspondingly, claims 25-30 recite an apparatus for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver, comprising a transmitter to transmit a first signal containing message data to the mobile transceiver, wherein the transmitter is arranged to transmit a second signal to the mobile transceiver when the first signal is not received, such that the second signal is transmitted to the mobile transceiver at a substantially higher margin that that of the transmission of the first signal to the mobile transceiver, and the message data content of the second signal is shorter than that of the first signal but includes information relating to the first signal.

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that Le Van Suu discloses retransmitting a message with a higher margin when no acknowledgement signal is received, wherein the retransmitted message is shorter than the original message. Applicants would like to remind the Examiner of a previous argument in which Applicants argued, and the Examiner agreed, that Le Van Suu fails to disclose retransmitting a message with a high power margin. Applicants refer the Examiner to page 2, lines 3-4 of the Advisory Action mailed from the Patent Office on May 17, 2002. Further, the Examiner stated that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Le Van Suu with Valentine in order to improve signal reception at the receiver site. Further, in the Advisory Office Action of May 17, 2002, the Examiner stated that since Le Van Suu retransmits a shorter message, it is apparent that it would have the advantages such as (i) improving the signal reception at the receiver because the transmitted message is now shorter, (ii) reducing the frequency bandwidth, (iii) reducing the traffic load in the system, and (iv) reducing the transmission time.

Le Van Suu does not disclose that a shorter message would improve signal reception, nor is there a need to reduce the frequency bandwidth, transmission time or traffic load in the information transmission line. While these may be problems in satellite communication systems, they are not necessarily problems in the type of transmission

line over the mains supply disclosed in Le Van Suu. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine Le Van Suu with Valentine and the rejection based on these references is improper.

Further, claims 31-33 are directed to a method of transmission to a wireless mobile transceiver, and to two apparatuses for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver, respectively. Claims 31 and 33 recite that message data of the second signal is generated independently of message data of the first signal and claim 32 similarly recites that message data content of the second signal is generated independently of the message data of the first signal. At least for the reasons discussed above, regarding the lack of motivation to combine Valentine and Le Van Suu, Applicants submit that the rejection to these claims is improper.

For at least the reasons discussed above, Applicants submit that the rejection to claims 1-14 and 23-30 is improper and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected claims 34-36 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Valentine in view of U.S. Patent 5,561,702 to Lipp (Lipp). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 34-36 are directed to a method and two apparatuses, respectively, for transmission of signals to a wireless mobile transceiver. The claims require that message data content of a second signal comprise a user message tag. The user message tag of claims 34-36 relate to the use of the user message tag in a particular context, i.e., as a replacement for the message data in a retransmitted signal. Valentine discloses using the same message data content in the retransmitted signal, and Lipp merely discloses the use of message tags per se. Therefore, Applicants submit that the combination of Valentine and Lipp would not achieve the subject matter of claims 34-36.

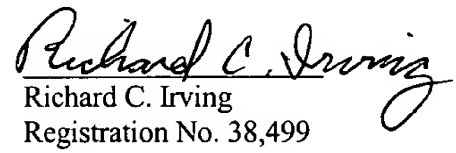
For at least the reasons discussed above, Applicants submit that claims 34-36 are patentable over Valentine and Lipp and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Applicants submit that the application is now in condition for allowance, and a notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Applicants hereby petition for any fees required to maintain the pendency of this case, except for the Issue Fee, and such fee is to be charged to Deposit Account No. 19-0733.

If for any reason the Examiner is unable to allow the application on the next Office Action and feels that an interview would be helpful to resolve any remaining issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the purpose of arranging such an interview.

Respectfully submitted,



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